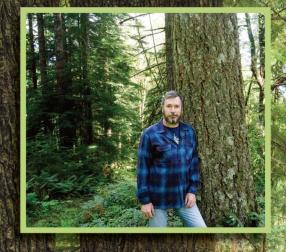
What Does The Future Hold For Oregon's Family-Owned Forests?



The Members' Magazine of The Jefferson Public Radio Listeners Guild

July 2015



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Mary Tyrone (Judith-Marie Bergan, front) and her second girl Cathleen (Autumn Buck) take in the foggy night in the OSF production of *Long Days Journey Into Night* (see Theatre & The Arts, p. 10).



Lynne Rossetto Kasper teaches budding chefs how to make use of one of summer's most ubiquitous flowers (see The Splendid Table, p. 14).

ON THE COVER

INSET: Family forest landowners like Cary Renzema hold almost half of Oregon's private forestland.

PHOTOS: BEN DEJARNETTE



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Pieces, parts, products and whole animals are seized by law enforcement officers and sent to the Ashland lab for analysis (see EarthFix, p. 22).



Nino Machaidze as Violetta in the L.A. Opera's production of Verdi's *La Traviata*. See Opera listings, page 18 for details.

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Capitalizing On Capitalism

his American Life creator Ira Glass recently caused a ruckus in public media circles when he told a reporter covering an April event designed to attract potential podcast funders: "My hope is that we can move away from a model of asking listeners for money and join the free market. I think we're ready for capitalism, which made this country so great. Public radio is ready for capitalism."

Public media idealists bristled at the notion, lighting up social media sites to criticize Glass for selling out.

In a recent issue of Current, a publication dedicated to covering public media issues, Glass wrote a commentary to clarify his remarks saying, "I did not mean that public radio should abandon its mission and shoot instead for ratings and profits. I'm a public radio lifer... Our mission is everything to me." Glass went on to explain how recent public radio creations such as Serial and Invisibilia have changed the game and now enable public radio to attract significant new revenue from underwriters and sponsors. Glass further clarified, "I'm not advocating a cartoony and stupid version of embracing capitalism. I see a huge middle ground, where we keep our mission and our ideals, and bring in more money using the conventional tools of the market economy... I don't think we're heading into

some corny apocalypse version of public media where our values will fly out the door. I think public radio will handle this new revenue the way we've handled all the money we've brought in until now: We'll use it to make the same idealistic and ambitious stuff we've always made."

Frankly, it's laughable for me to think of Ira Glass as a sellout. Of all the talented people in public radio, Glass has been our most inspired innovator, not only creating compelling new programs, but entire new genres. Indeed, the two podcast hits spawned from Glass' This American Life team, Serial and Invisibilia, are examples of Glass' creative genius. Part in-depth journalism, part radio drama, part science lesson, these programs crystalize public radio's opportunity to attract a new generation of listeners. Tired of the mind-numbing drone of reality TV shows and middle-of-the-road pablum, a hungry audience is ready for an authentic portrayal of life on planet earth - full of nuance and shades of gray. And, Ira Glass and his protégés of writers and producers are ready to deliver. I hope Glass attracts plenty of new underwriting support, and I can't wait to see how he'll use it to create the next programs we'll all be talking about.

Paul Westhelle is JPR's executive director.



"Public radio is ready for capitalism." – Ira Glass, Host and Executive Producer of This American Life

What Does The Future Hold For Oregon's Family-Owned Forests?

By Robert McClure and Ben Dejarnette

All sorts of economic forces conspire to pressure private owners to cut their trees or sell their land.

ary Renzema interrupts a stroll around his 50-acre forest to point out tiny purple petals peeking out from the forest floor.

"Beautiful little orchids," Renzema says. "Once you start looking, there are hundreds of those things around here."

For 13 years Renzema has studied this forest's quirks and charms, explored its groves of cedar trees and patches of vine maple and wild rose about 25 miles west of Portland. Today, though, those sights are bittersweet. As part of a divorce settlement, he may have to log this second-growth forest, leaving thousands of stumps where trees have stood for three generations.

"It just hurts my heart thinking about what's going to happen," he says. "I've invested so much time and energy into this, and now I'm basically watching it all get destroyed."

Oregon classifies Renzema and roughly 65,000 other people and companies as small forest landowners. Together they own almost half of Oregon's private forests, a protective arboretum around the state's farms and suburbs. But development is gnawing away. Over four decades, despite Oregon's growth-management laws, about one out of every 20 acres of small-acreage private forest has been converted to low-density housing development. By comparison, state-owned, federal and even private industrial forests have remained relatively untouched.



For Renzema, it's divorce. But all sorts of economic forces conspire to pressure private owners to cut their trees or sell their land. Elderly owners offload timber to pay medical bills. Children inherit forestland and prefer a quick payday to the responsibilities of timber ownership. Several years ago, a plot of family forestland along the twisting gravel road to Renzema's property changed hands when the owners passed away. Soon most of the trees disappeared. Today a new home stands in their place. And now more lots are being subdivided nearby on land owned by a timber company.

"Death, disease, and divorce," Renzema says. "Three things that kill forests."

Small forest landowners, by Oregon's classification, own from 10 to 5,000 acres. Most, like Renzema, own fewer than 100 acres. Each one has a different story.

Forests and rivers

West from Bend, east from Portland or south from Eugene, family forest landowners nestle between the valleys where people live and the long mountain ranges where most trees are federal property or owned by industrial-scale timber companies that often clearcut their forests. Located low in watersheds, many family forests have bigger streams than their upslope counterparts.

These are the forests Oregonians are most likely see when they are out driving around the countryside.

The Oregon Board of Forestry proposed new rules increasing the protective buffer of timber around forest streams that shelter salmon, steelhead and bull trout, species

And right now, that's a bad place to be.

of fish protected under federal environmen-

The Forestry Board last revamped its rules on streamside timber harvest in 1994. Those rules focused on protecting fish in the largest streams. Many of the federal protections came into effect later, as new science increasingly has shown that small and medium-sized streams also benefit from shade trees that keep water from getting so hot that it sickens or kills the fish. Plus, streamside forests filter out silt, pesticides and other pollutants from rainwater runoff, among other benefits.

Oregon's rules about how many trees need to be left beside streams are considerably less stringent than requirements in California and Washington.

"In Oregon we haven't done the heavy lift yet to get us up to something that is not completely

laughable in terms of meeting water quality standards and protecting salmon," says Mary Scurlock of the Oregon Stream Protection Coalition.

Federal agencies said much the same as early as 1998, criticizing Oregon's regulations for failing to protect small- and medium-sized streams, among other deficiencies. A 2009 lawsuit by Portland-based Northwest Environmental Advocates ultimately led to a formal ruling last year by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the National Marine Fisheries Service that Oregon's rules on logging are inadequate.

The agencies told Oregon it would have to do better by imperiled fish. The Forestry Board took a first step in that direction June 3, telling staffers how to propose to update the state's 18-year-old regulations. The public will have a chance to comment after the board proposes a draft rule in September.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

It was officially called the "Riparian Function and Stream Temperature" study, but scientists and policy wonks quickly shortened that to "RipStream study." This 2002-2011 research effort looked at water quality – especially temperature – at 33 timber harvest sites, 15 in state forests and 18 on private land, all in the Coast Range.

Too-warm waters are a widely known cause of the decline of salmon, steel-head and bull trout.

Measuring temperatures in streams both before timbering operations and afterward, researchers documented that larger streamside tree buffers keep streams cool and help to preserve fish habitat.

Scientists took water temperature measurements for two years before and five years after timber harvests. Result: Streams running through clearcut

private lands were 10 times more likely to violate state rules that protect cold water than streams in the less-heavily-harvested state lands.

Industry representatives argue that the RipStream study is misguided, while acknowledging that it shows temperature "can temporarily increase by a minor amount" after clearcuts. The state's logging rules allow clearcuts. But its environmental water quality standards say logging can't raise stream temperatures more than a smidgen.

"There's obviously the issue that what's going on right now doesn't meet that criterion," said Susan Watkins, the McMinnville-area tree farmer who serves as the acting chair of the state's officially appointed Committee For Family Forestlands. "We have that evidence. Is violation of that rule enough to warrant a big intrusion into private lands?"



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In Praise Of Oaks

t is winter, the fog along the river heavy as sodden wool, the ramparts of Table Rock looming high above. I have to place my feet carefully on the rock-strewn slope, and when I raise my eyes, a great shape blocks my way, stretching gnarled hands out of the mist. I gasp, and a jay jeers in derisive laughter at my alarm, breaking the

spell. What stands before me is no malignant giant, but an ancient lichenshrouded oak, most benevolent of Oregon trees.

In spring, this tree will be softened with a haze of new leaves and enlivened with warblers eagerly searching for the year's first caterpillars. In summer, a pair of bluebirds will hurry to and fro with food for their growing nestlings, sheltered in the cavity of a

broken limb. In autumn, the oak will wear a tawny cloak and its rich crop of acorns will attract swarms of jays, woodpeckers, and squirrels to its crown, while deer and turkeys gather at its feet.

When the first European settlers arrived in Oregon's interior valleys – the Rogue, the Umpqua, the Willamette – they found rich prairies and park-like woodlands dominated by great oaks. They assumed they had discovered a natural paradise, little understanding that they were invading an ecosystem carefully managed for the pro-

duction of acorns and other wild foods; or that the sophisticated managers were the native peoples they considered savages; or that the management tool was fire.

We now understand that the open oak savannahs and associated prairies filled with camas lilies were the product of regular fires set by the Kalapuya, Takelma, Shasta and other native peoples of

Oregon. Large old oaks are resistant to lowintensity fires that kill the saplings of Douglas-fir and other conifers that would otherwise invade the savannahs. These oaks produced great quantities of acorns that were a staple food for the native people, as were the bulbs of camas lilies. Upslope from the valley bottoms, the foothills were a mosaic of oak groves, chaparral, and scattered pines, providing acorns, browse, and thermal cover for deer and habitat for many other wildlife species.

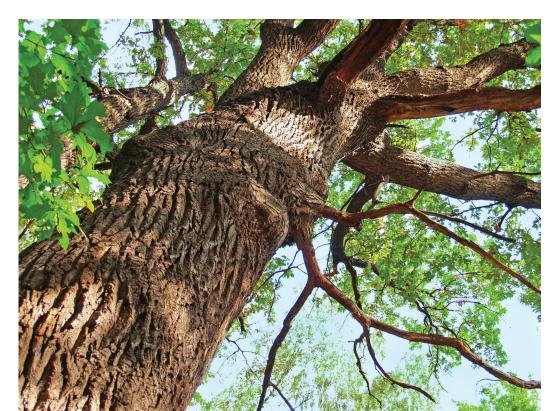
As everybody who has bitten into an acorn knows, they are not delicious straight off the tree. Acorns are high in bitter tannins, and were subjected to a complex process of shelling, grinding, leaching, and finally cooking with heated rocks in watertight baskets. The resulting mush or porridge was highly nutritious, rich in protein, carbohydrates, and fats.

Southwestern Oregon is the region of the state most blessed with oaks. Here we have all four of the state's large oak species: the black oak, Oregon white oak, canyon live oak, and the tanoak (*Notholithocarpus*, an acorn-bearing close relative of the "true oaks," genus *Quercus*). Of these, only the Oregon white oak extends farther north than the mid-Willamette Valley.

The diversity and abundance of our oaks is comparable to California, where a recent review concluded: "Oak woodlands have the richest wildlife species abundance of any habitat in California, with over 330 species of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians depending on them at some stage in their life cycle ...California oak woodlands rank among the top three habitat types in North America for bird richness. Oak woodlands are able to sustain such abundant wildlife primarily because they produce acorns, a high quality and frequently copious food supply... Oaks also provide important shelter in the form of cavities for nesting."

The list of oak-associated species reads like a who's-who of familiar "State of Jefferson" wildlife: deer, elk, bears, squirrels, jays, and woodpeckers eat acorns; kestrels, nuthatches, titmice, and bluebirds depend on cavity-rich oaks for nesting; and warblers, vireos, buntings, and finches feed and nest

We now understand that the open oak savannahs and associated prairies filled with camas lilies were the product of regular fires set by the Kalapuya, Takelma, Shasta and other native peoples of Oregon.







Forgiving The Dead

What makes the

production in the Thomas

Theatre so riveting is the

thorough commitment of

the splendid actors to this

tortured world.

he OSF production of Eugene O'Neill's autobiographical *Long Day's Journey into Night* starts with a special moment. In the meticulously realistic living room of a summer house, an older couple form a picture of playful affection.

A young man enters, studies them, then retreats. With this hint of a distancing frame around the action to follow, director Christopher Liam Moore moves to transform an inexorably dark drama into a cathartic memory play.

For the man observing his parents is their

youngest son Edmund, the stand-in for O'Neill himself. He will soon reappear in a dining alcove joking with his brother Jamie, and the dramatic rendering of a cru-

cial day in the life of the Tyrone family will begin. This is the day when they receive the diagnosis of Edmund's chronic cough, which they've all been dismissing as a lingering cold. This day also marks two months since his mother Mary returned

home from the sanatorium where she was sent, not for the first time, to recover from her morphine addiction. The air crackles with apprehension, blame, and its flipside, shame. By the end of Act One, Mary has deflected Edmund's clumsy attempts to avert her re-

lapse and disappeared upstairs to take a "nap."

As day advances into night, father and sons take up their habitual drinking, and



Edmund (Danforth Comins) and Jamie (Jonathan Haugen) find themselves in an all too familiar position.

with the drug-addled Mary, sink into the familiar quicksand of the past. Their perpetual search seems to be for the cause of their misery, an event or a person to blame it on. Edmund's difficult birth, for example, introduced Mary to opiates, but her lack of will power caused addiction. From there, recriminations shift to the hotel doctor who first prescribed the drugs, then to the miserly Tyrone for engaging a cheap quack. In fact, Tyrone does emerge as the prime destroyer-his penny-pinching is only one instance of the self-absorption that led to his adoring neglect of his young, sheltered wife. Yet blame won't land firmly on him, once his horrific, impoverished childhood is factored in.

The Tyrone family system lacks the component of personal responsibility, a place where bucks can stop, where a downward spiral can be reversed. Its collective resignation is perhaps best expressed by Mary: "None of us can help the things life has done to us. They're done before you realize it, and...make you do other things... until you've lost your true self forever." From this belief springs Mary's corollary, "The past is the present.... It's the future too."

Given the Tyrone's persistent dysfunction, the vicious circles of their interaction, why do we invest in them? Partly because O'Neill's characters mirror the problems that plague all nuclear families to some degree. In the privacy of the home, the happy, functional public masks comes off, revealing blurred boundaries and infantile expectations. An authoritarian father still smothers his adult sons with his own sense of failure. The mother, rather than embodying the Victorian ideal of the "angel in the house," becomes a "dope fiend." All the more poignant is her repeated lament for the "decent" home her husband's itinerant career in the theatre has denied her, a place where "one is never lonely."

What makes the production in the Thomas Theatre so riveting is the thorough commitment of the splendid actors to this tortured world. Judith Marie Bergan's brilliantly nuanced Mary illuminates all corners of the emotional map as she evades the massive needs of her husband and sons who would turn her into a surrogate Virgin Mary, a wished-for font of consolation, even redemption. Her exquisite blue-and-white gown of the opening scene almost glows against their shabby browns. But the blue bodice and overskirt fall away, just as did the faith that protected her when she grad-

uated from her convent into marriage. She's lost to morphine now, except for the few heart-wrenching instances when Tyrone cajoles her with a compliment or an embrace: Mary emerges almost miraculously from her fog with the radiant smile of someone found

Michael Winters's Tyrone seems disillusioned from the start. The charisma of a dominant male who happens also to be renowned actor has already been eroded by disappointment with his wife. We can only guess at the former power that holds his sons in his orbit. Jonathan Haugen as Jamie conveys the strangled frustration of one whose attempts to help always make everything worse. He's trapped in the double-bind of the first-born son—the one who's expected to fill his father's shoes but is shot down if he appears to succeed.

Danforth Comins's Edmund is accustomed to flying under the radar, out of range of his father's scorn, muffling his own outbursts of disgust. With his consumptive pallor, he haunts the scenes like the ghost he almost is in Moore's production—a ghost from the future, the playwright's alter ego, assessing the action in retrospect. Edmund's

opening moment as witness spawns later instances of watchful detachment, and Christopher Acebo's set betrays the subtle distortion of a memory play. Looming over its realistic furniture, a tree trunk anchors a luminous staircase long enough to lead to heaven, while a detached branch of this family's tree hangs apart.

Forgiving and forgetting aren't really options in a house where denial rules. Although the Tyrones keep urging forgetting, they hang onto affronts and cannot manage real forgiveness. Edmund becomes the exception: as a nascent writer, he understands that "the right way is to remember." As O'Neill himself, he has returned to this painful day in his life, and seen it steadily and whole. When Edmund collapses at the end in paroxysms of grief, the effect is cathartic; he's letting go of the wounds of a lifetime, enabling the peace of forgiveness.

Molly Tinsley taught literature and creative writing at the U. S. Naval Academy for twenty years. Her latest book is the spy thriller *Broken Angels* (www.fuzepublishing.com)









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The Digital Illiterati

nce upon a time, about a 1,000 years ago in Internet years, people who wanted to use a computer had to invest some time into learning the fundamentals. These were in the ancient times before the Graphical User Interface, or GUI (pronounced "gooey"), which enabled users to use a mouse-pointer or a stylus or their finger to click on colorful icons and drop-down menu items.

Back in the pre-GUI era, you had to type specific commands in order to make the computer do any work for you. You learned those commands by reading books called "user guides" and "manuals." These books were usually several hundred pages long and accompanied the software you bought. They were written by people called "technical writers" who painstakingly went through the software and documented how it worked.

That's okay, go ahead and label me "nostalgic," but make sure you understand what I'm being nostalgic about. I don't want to return to the DOS days any more than I want disco to make a comeback. I'm not nostalgic for antiquated technology; I'm nostalgic for dedicated and competent users of technology.

These types of users are becoming extinct and being replaced by the mindless masses who go about their daily lives with little to no mastery of the technological tools they attempt to use on a daily basis. That's a harsh indictment against many of us, but it's not unfounded.

Now in my 20th year working in the information technology field, I can look back over the years of implementing information systems and training end-users to use software tools and tell you that, in general, users have become less competent with using their technology.

I'm not saying that they're dumber. Many of the people I work with today are smart, well-educated, and accomplished people. In general, however, most of them are not as adept at using their technology as folks I worked with in the past.

There are several reasons for this. One of them, I'll admit, is that I've been down in the IT trenches for a long time and have become a bit jaded and snarky. So there's that. Another reason is that there's just a lot more technology than there used to be and perhaps the best one can hope to be is a jack of all technologies and a master of none. But perhaps the primary reason is the growing IT profession itself and the rise of "technical experts" that everyone else can rely on to figure something out when they can't or simply just don't want to.





I know this first-hand because whenever someone has an issue with their technology at work or in their personal life, they'll ask me for help. Sometimes their issues are truly technical and need a "technical expert" to resolve. But more often than not, the issues people bring to me are not technical, but stem from a lack of knowledge about how to use their technology to accomplish a task.

Erika Poole, a Penn State Information Sciences and Technology assistant professor, recently conducted a study to examine whether having a technology expert around the house hinders less savvy family members from developing technology skills of their own.

"As a society, we've reached a point where we have so many possessions that rely on technology," said Poole. "It all requires maintenance, and I was curious to explore how we handle and cope with all these things."

I can tell you how my family handles and copes with all these things: they get frustrated and come to me exclaiming, "The computer is stupid!"

I then resolve the issue, which usually turns out to be that something wasn't working the way they thought it should or they couldn't be bothered with the 2 seconds it took to Google whatever it was they were struggling with and read up on how to do it.

I've lost track of how many times I've Googled "How do I [insert tech thing you want to know how to do]?" There's even a website for snarky tech people like me called "Let Me Google That for You" (www.lmgtfy.com) that records your screen as you type in a Google search. You can then send the link to the person who asked you the question so they can watch as you conduct a Google search for them. I limit my use of this tool as I've found that most people don't respond so well to being humiliated like that.

Poole's study concluded that when there is a tech expert in the home, other family members rely on that person to the detriment of their own learning and becoming more technically savvy. She also found there was a pattern of the more technically savvy

person just quickly doing something rather than teaching the person who asked for help. I'm certainly guilty of that.

This pattern is present and common in the workplace too. As technology has permeated every facet of modern organizations, IT help desks routinely respond to "technical support" requests that are less technical and more procedural in nature. While this type of support may improve productivity in the workplace, it creates a dependency on tech people and a lack of initiative on the part of end users to take the time to figure how to do something themselves.

"Tech is becoming more important everywhere, but not everyone needs to be on the level of a systems administrator," said Poole. "I wish I could say there's a set list of skills that everyone needs to know, but it's a very individual thing. It's about learning what you need to know to navigate the technology that's important to you."

That's sound advice and the key word here is "learning". You will always be learning a new technology as the pace of change continues to accelerate. When it comes to technology, what you learn today will become obsolete tomorrow like DOS and disco dancing.

Scott Dewing is a technologist, teacher, and writer. He lives with his family on a low-tech farm in the State of Jefferson.

Jefferson Almanac From page 9

among their leaves. Perhaps the most remarkable of all our oak-dependent species is the Acorn Woodpecker. These noisy and conspicuous birds live in social groups year-round, and maintain "granary trees" whose thousands of holes are a storehouse for the acorns gathered and defended by the group. No acorns, no Acorn Woodpeckers.

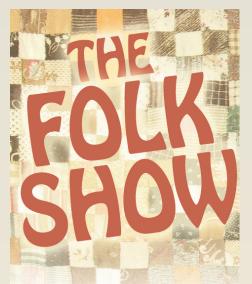
Oregon has preserved only a tiny amount of lowland oak savannah and woodlands. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife estimates that the Coast Ranges now retain less than 4% of their oak habitat, with about 7% remaining in the Willamette Valley. Numerical estimates for the Rogue Valley have not been made, but there is no question that most valleyfloor and lower foothill oak woodland habitat has been highly modified or lost to agricultural and residential development. As a consequence of habitat loss and degradation, oak savannas in Washington, Oregon, and California have been designated as one of the 20 most threatened bird habitats in the United States by the American Bird Conservancy.

Fortunately, important oak habitats are protected in several preserves in southern Oregon, including the Table Rocks (jointly managed by The Nature Conservancy and BLM); Prescott Park on Roxy Ann Butte; the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, whose southern and eastern portions include much oak wood-

land; and a number of properties managed for conservation through the Southern Oregon Land Conservancy. However, there is much more that could be done, including expansion of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument into adjacent BLM lands with a diversity of oak habitats; and further support for preservation of private ranch lands when these become available for sale. If not preserved, these ranch lands - which provide much of our lower foothill "viewshed" - likely face subdivision and development, with loss of their scenic and wildlife habitat value. In an encouraging proof of what is possible, this spring a nearly 4800-acre ranch southeast of Ashland was purchased by a private conservation buyer, protecting an extraordinary expanse of oak savannahs and woodlands.

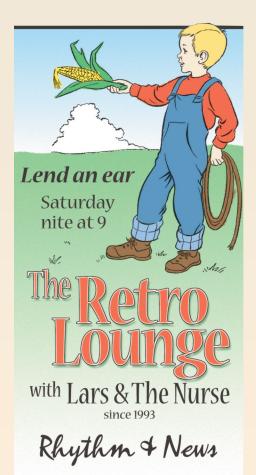
Oaks are the irreplaceable threads in the rich tapestry of habitats that stretch from our valley grasslands to the mountain forests. Here in southern Oregon and northern California, there is still time to preserve this fabric, but it will require our conscious effort and care. If we make that effort, our grandchildren will grow up as we have, their world held in the embrace of oaks, most benevolent of trees.

Pepper Trail is a naturalist and writer in Ashland, Oregon.



Hosts Frances Oyung & Cindy DeGroft bring you the best in contemporary folk music.

Sundays at 6:00pm
Rhythm & News





The Splendid Table

Lynne Rossetto Kasper



Crisp-Fried Zucchini Flowers

For me, the reason to grow zucchini is the flowers. Zucchini flowers are the treat of summer—the male flowers are dipped in a light batter, pan fried and eaten almost like candy by Italian country people from the Piedmont to Sicily. Everyone loves them and so will you. This particular batter helps keep the flowers crisp, even an hour after frying, but do serve them as quickly as possible because they are so good hot.

Cook to Cook: Find zucchini flowers in farmers' markets through summer. Female flowers are attached to zucchini, the males are not. Use flowers soon after picking. If they are wilted, don't buy them.

Ingredients

20 or so male zucchini flowers, stamens removed

1/2 cup flour

3 tablespoons heavy cream

1/2 cup water

1/4 teaspoon salt

1/8 teaspoon pepper Olive oil or canola oil Salt

Instructions

- 1. Make sure flowers are dry. Beat together flour, cream, water, the 1/4 teaspoon salt and the pepper until smooth. Refrigerate the batter 20 minutes to several hours.
- 2. Pour about 1 inch of oil into a 12-inch skillet. Heat over medium high. Dip the flowers into the batter, draining off excess. Fry 5 pieces at a time, turning once or twice until they're crisp and golden brown on all sides—about 4 minutes.
- 3. Drain the flowers on paper towels and sprinkle them with salt. Serve hot. They can be held about an hour if spread out and not covered.

The Splendid Table airs Sundays at 9:00am on JPR's Rhythm & News service and online at www.ijpr.org



Will New Retirement Rules Protect Americans From Wall Street?

aving enough money to retire can be tough. But it's next to impossible if a financial adviser is steering the client into bad investments – and getting big commissions in return. And according to the Obama administration, that's exactly what too many advisers have been doing.

Millions of Americans trying to save for retirement have ended up with investments where high fees cripple their returns over time. U.S. Labor Secretary Tom Perez says much of that is due to bad advice.

"I hear story after story of people who trusted their adviser," Perez says. Clients thought the adviser was looking out for their best interests, but "they weren't," he says.

The 'Corrosive Power' Of Hidden Fees

Perez says many financial advisers do right by their clients, but some give conflicted advice that hurts American workers. For example, an adviser might get a much bigger commission if he or she gets the client to invest in a mutual fund with fees that are very high, as opposed to a lower-fee fund that would be a better investment. Over time, those fees are very damaging.

Perez says "the corrosive power" of fine print, hidden fees and "backdoor fees" means that "quite literally billions of dollars is being lost" in Americans' retirement accounts. So the Department of Labor has released proposed new rules requiring financial advisers to put the clients' interests above their own.

Experts Worry About Potential Loopholes

This is the first week that the public can submit comments on the new rules. In industry terms, the goal is to hold people who offer financial advice for retirement accounts to a legally binding "fiduciary standard." The current standard for many professionals in the industry is weaker than that.

"This is one of *the* most important pieces of consumer protection regulation

that we can put in place for the American people," Perez says. "They should have a right when they go to get this financial advice that the person giving them this advice is looking out for their interests first."

It sounds like a laudable goal. But the proposed rule is more than 100 pages long. Many experts are concerned that loopholes could wind up in the midst of all that rule-making language.

David Swensen, Yale University's chief investment officer, says he's hopeful the final rule will make a big difference for millions of Americans. But he says, "I think the biggest threat to this rule is Wall Street's reaction." He adds, "[It] will clearly cost Wall Street in terms of the bottom line, and they're going to fight it tooth and nail."

That's because if advisers had to act as true fiduciaries they wouldn't be steering clients into mutual funds or other investment vehicles with very high fees.

So how effective will the new regulations be? At least some experts think the financial industry's lobbying has already weakened them.

"It's obvious that industry basically got to them," says Kent Smetters, an economist at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. He says the new rules have a very big loophole written into them already.

'A Big Grenade' In The Room

Smetters zeroed in on a part of the new rule called the "Best Interest Contract Exemption," which he says will allow financial advisers to opt out of much of the rule and still get commissions for getting clients to invest in overpriced mutual funds.

"It essentially throws a big grenade into the room," he says. "It's not just a small little hole. The industry can drive a Mack truck through it and it really allows them to essentially continue business as usual."

Perez says he looks forward to talking with Smetters, but says, "I think we have put in place appropriate guardrails."

The Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association declined requests for an interview. The group has warned that an overly burdensome rule could raise costs for average Americans. It says it's reviewing the details of the proposal.

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16 | JEFFERSON MONTHLY | JULY 2015



First...The News

The Best Worst Jobs I Ever Had

I was actually

stepping up in the world:

the career prospects

of broadcasters are

beaten in bleakness

only by those of a

lumberjack, enlisted

military personnel and...

a newspaper reporter.

spent my first week at JPR in a state of elation: my love for public radio had turned into a full-time job as producer of the *Jefferson Exchange*.

Settling into the newsroom and surrounded by welcoming colleagues, I logged on to social media to brag, just a little bit,

about my rad new gig.

Then a headline appeared, seemingly poised to deflate my delight. It read: Best and Worst Jobs in America for 2015.

The story has been pinned, posted and tweeted all over social media, links leading to articles published by big guns like CNN, NBC, CBS, Time, Forbes and many others.

The big news?

I have one of "the

worst jobs in America for 2015," a dubious distinction extended to all broadcasters by CareerCast's Jobs Rated Report. This annual analysis, now in its 27th year, ranks 200 common careers from best to worst using metrics like growth, how much money you make, how stressful your day is, how competitive the field is, and how likely you are to die or be injured in a work-related accident.

The rankings broke the day I started at JPR, and not long after I had packed up my life in Crescent City, leaving behind good friends and lonesome, perfect beaches to pursue a career change.

But hey, I wasn't even bummed to learn that this exciting foray into radio news ranked 196th out of 200. By the Jobs Rated Report's much-repeated count, I was actually stepping up in the world: the career prospects of broadcasters are beaten in bleakness only by those of a lumberjack, enlisted military

personnel and . . . a newspaper reporter.

Just a few months ago I was a reporter for a very print-centric community paper, the very "worst job in America for 2015." It's among the few, the proud vocations that are "even worse than taxi driver," according to the folks at CareerCast.

Truly, working at newspapers since 2009 has been a rough ride. I've experienced sudden pay cuts and lay offs. I've marveled and cringed as the pages literally shrunk by two inches, part of an effort to cut costs in every corner.

I've also seen the difference rural journalism can make, how stories that would otherwise have gone untold can celebrate the good and

change the bad.

It's been humbling and life altering to learn from some amazing editors and fellow reporters, people who continue to be underpaid, overworked and totally in love with their jobs.

Transitioning to public radio, I'm still surrounded by hardworking local newspaper reporters. I regularly check up on more than a dozen rags, just to keep up with what's happening in JPR's vast listening area.

So, thank you newspaper journalists! I know you work nights for peanuts and deal with open contempt on a near daily basis. But remember, we'd be lost, and lose something really important, without you.

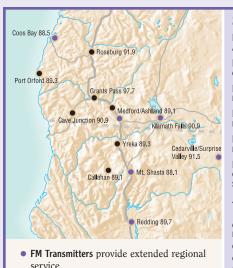
Just for the record, what is "best job in America for 2015"?

Being an actuary, according to CareerCast.com.

The details of what an actuary actually does are pretty dim for me and I'm sure

Rhythm & News

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Stations

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KSBA 88.5 FM

COOS BAY

KSKF 90.9 FM KLAMATH FALLS

KNCA 89.7 FM BURNEY/REDDING

KNSQ 88.1 FM MT. SHASTA

KVYA 91.5 FM CEDARVILLE/ SURPRISE VALLEY

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GRANTS PASS 97.7 FM PORT ORFORD 89.3 FM ROSEBURG 91.9 FM

Monday through Friday

5:00am Morning Edition

9:00am Open Air 3:00pm Q

4:00pm All Things Considered

6:00pm World Café 8:00pm Undercurrents

(Modulation Fridays 8–10pm)

3:00am World Café

Saturday

5:00am Weekend Edition

10:00am Wait Wait...Don't Tell Me!

11:00am The Best of Car Talk

12:00pm Radiolab 1:00pm Q the Music

2:00pm E-Town

3:00pm Mountain Stage

5:00pm All Things Considered

6:00pm American Rhythm 8:00pm Live Wire!

9:00pm The Retro Lounge 10:00pm Late Night Blues

12:00am Undercurrents

Sunday

5:00am Weekend Edition 9:00am The Splendid Table 10:00am This American Life 11:00am The Moth Radio Hour 12:00pm Jazz Sunday

2:00pm American Routes 4:00pm TED Radio Hour 5:00pm All Things Considered 6:00pm The Folk Show

9:00pm Folk Alley 11:00pm Mountain Stage 1:00am Undercurrents

it's a fine profession, but really, have you ever met a kid who dreams of being an actuary when they grow up?

It turns out the intent of the Jobs Rated Report, with its conclusions echoed by scores of media outlets and blogs every year, is to change the answer to that question. They hope teachers will use the report to sculpt the ambitions of their pupils, who most certainly do not dream of being actuaries.

"What motivates us to tackle this immense project every year?" writes Tony Lee of CareerCast, "... To help high school and middle school kids turn their career dreams

into the most realistic path possible, and to help those in a mid-career transition make a smart choice about their future."

For now, I'm really grateful nobody influential in my life ever turned me down the "most realistic path possible."

Instead I'm in a newsroom, doing what I love.

Emily Cureton is the producer and engineer of the *Jefferson Exchange*, heard on JPR's News & Information Service weekdays, and online at ijpr.org.







Sundays at 9am on JPR's Rhythm & News Service and online at www.ijpr.org

The Splendid Table is a culinary, culture, and lifestyle one-hour program that celebrates food and its ability to touch the lives and feed the souls of everyone. Each week, awardwinning host Lynne Rossetto Kasper leads listeners on a journey of the senses and hosts discussions with a variety of writers and personalities who share their passion for the culinary delights.

www.ijpr.org



- *KSOR dial positions for translator communities listed below **KSRG** 88.3 FM

KSOR 90.1 FM*

Stations

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- **KOOZ** 94.1 FM MYRTLE POINT/COOS BAY **KZBY** 90.5 FM COOS BAY
- **KLMF** 88.5 FM KLAMATH FALLS **KNHT** 107.3 FM
- RIO DELL/EUREKA **KLDD** 91.9 FM MT. SHASTA

Monday through Friday

- 5:00am Morning Edition 7:00am First Concert 12:00pm Siskiyou Music Hall 4:00pm All Things Considered 7:00pm Exploring Music
- 8:00pm State Farm Music Hall

- 5:00am Weekend Edition
- 8:00am First Concert 10:00am Lyric Opera of Chicago /
- L.A. Opera 2:00pm Played in Oregon 3:00pm The Best of Car Talk

Coquille 88.1 Lakeview 89.5 Langlois, Sixes 91.3 LaPine, Beaver Marsh 89.1

- Gasquet 89.1 Gold Beach 91.5
- Grants Pass 101.5 Happy Camp 91.9

4:00pm All Things Considered 5:00pm New York Philharmonic 7:00pm State Farm Music Hall

Lincoln 88.7

Mendocino 101.9

Port Orford 90.5

- 5:00am Weekend Edition 9:00am Millennium of Music 10:00am Sunday Baroque 12:00pm Siskiyou Music Hall 2:00pm Performance Today Weekend 4:00pm All Things Considered 5:00pm Chicago Symphony Orchestra 7:00pm Center Stage from Wolf Trap
- 8:00pm State Farm Music Hall

Parts of Port Orford, Coquille 91.9 Redding 90.9 Weed 89.5

Translators

Bandon 91.7 Big Bend, CA 91.3 Brookings 91.1 Burney 90.9 Camas Valley 88.7 Canyonville 91.9 Cave Junction 89.5 Chiloquin 91.7

Coos Bay 89.1 Crescent City 91.1 Etna/Ft. Jones 91.1

Classics & News Highlights

First Concert

W Bartók: Piano Concerto No. 1 July 1

service. (KSOR, 90.1FM is JPR's

age throughout the Rogue Valley.)

• FM Translators provide low-powered local

strongest transmitter and provides cover-

- T Vivaldi: Violin Concerto in F major July 2
- July 3 F Janácek*: In the Mist
- July 6 M Beethoven: Violin Sonata No. 10
- July 7 T Menotti*: Apocalypse
- July 8 W Rameau: Anacréon
- July 9 T Diamond*: String Quartet No. 2
- July 10 F Orff*: The Court of Love from Carmina Burana
- July 13 M Mendelssohn: Concerto No. 1 for Two Pianos
- July 14 T Méhul: Symphony No. 2
- July 15 W Holst: Egdon Heath
- July 16 T Mercadante: Flute Concerto No. 4
- July 17 F Schickele*: String Quartet, "American Dreams"
- July 20 M Sperger: Symphony in B flat major
- July 21 T Handel: Flute Sonata in E minor
- July 22 W Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 12
- July 23 T Berwald*: Piano Trio No. 2
- July 24 F Saint-Saëns: The Muse and the Poet
- July 27 M Granados*: Valses Poéticos
- July 28 T Bernstein: Prelude, Fugue and Riffs (Britt 2014)
- July 29 W Glazunov*: From the Middle Ages
- July 30 T Wagner: Overture to Tannhäuser (Britt 2014)
- July 31 F Sibelius: Violin Concerto (Britt 2014)

Siskiyou Music Hall

- July 1 W Kuhlau: Piano Quartet No. 2
- July 2 Т Napravnik: Concerto Symphonique
- July 3 Franck: Violin Sonata in A major
- July 6 Czerny: String Quartet in D major
- July 7 T Haydn: Symphony No. 91
- July 8 Grainger*: In A Nutshell
- July 9 T Respighi*: Concerto in Modo Misolidio
- July 10 F Bomtempo: Symphony No. 2
- July 13 M Arensky*: Piano Quintet in D major
- July 14 T Finzi*: Clarinet Concerto
- July 15 W Adolf Jensen: The Heiress of Montfort
- July 16 T Rachmaninov: Cello Sonata
- July 17 F Mendelssohn: A Midsummer Night's
- July 20 M Molique: String Quartet No. 1
- July 21 T Shchedrin: Concerto Cantabile
- July 22 W Pleyel: Symphony in G major
- July 23 T Dohnanyi: Sextet, Op. 37
- July 24 F Bloch*: Violin Sonata No. 1
- July 27 M Brahms: Symphony No. 1 (Britt 2014)
- July 28 T Giuliani*: Guitar Concerto in A major
- July 29 W Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4 (Britt 2014)
- July 30 T Dvorak: Symphony No. 9 (Britt 2014)
- July 31 F Mahler: Symphony No. 1 (Britt 2014)

Lyric Opera of Chicago

July 4 Porgy and Bess by George Gershwin Ward Stare, conductor; Eric Owens, Eric Greene, Adina Aaron, Hlengiwe Mkhwanazi, Chase Taylor, Jermaine Smith, Norman Garrett, Karen Slack, Bernard Holcomb, Earl Hazell, Curtis Bannister, Veronica Chapman-Smith, Gwendolyn Brown, John Lister, Brian Mccaskill, Kenneth Nichols, Will Liverman, Leah Dexter, Anthony P. Mcglaun, Samantha Mcelhaney, Jermaine Brown, Jr., Dev Kennedy

July 11 Tosca by Giacomo Puccini Dmitri Jurowski, conductor; Brian Jagde, Tatiana Serjan, Evgeny Nikitin, Richard Ollarsaba, Dale Travis, Rodell Rosel, Bradley Smoak, Annie Wagner, Anthony Clark Evans

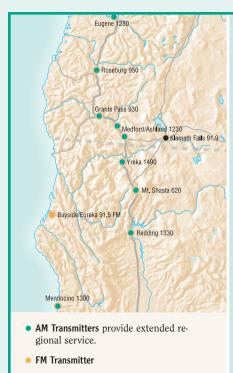
L.A. Opera

July 18 La Traviata by Giuseppe Verdi James Conlon, conductor; Nino Machaidze, Arturo Chacón-Cruz, Plácido Domingo, Peabody Southwell, Brenton Ryan, Daniel Mobbs, Daniel Armstrong, Soloman Howard, Vanessa Becerra

July 25 Dido and Aeneas by Henry Purcell Steven Sloane, conductor; Paula Murrihy, Liam Bonner, Kateryna Kasper, John Holiday, Summer Hassan, G. Thomas Allen, Darryl Taylor, Brenton Ryan Bluebeard's Castle by Béla Bartók. Steven Sloane, conductor; Robert Hayward, Claudia Mahnke

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KRVM AM 1280 EUGENE

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KMJC AM 620 MT. SHASTA

KPMO AM 1300 MENDOCINO

KNHM 91.5 FM BAYSIDE/EUREKA

KJPR AM 1330 SHASTA LAKE CITY/ REDDING

Translators

Klamath Falls 90.5 FM 91.9 FM

Monday through Friday

5:00am BBC World Service 7:00am Diane Rehm Show 8:00am The Jefferson Exchange

10:00am The Takeaway 11:00am Here & Now 1:00pm The World 2:00pm To the Point 3:00pm Fresh Air

4:00pm On Point 6:00pm Fresh Air (repeat) 7:00pm As It Happens

8:00pm The Jefferson Exchange (repeat of 8am broadcast)

10:00pm BBC World Service

Saturday

5:00am BBC World Service

8:00am World Link 9:00am Day 6

10:00am Living On Earth 11:00am Science Friday

1:00pm West Coast Live 3:00pm A Prairie Home Companion

5:00pm To the Best of Our Knowledge

7:00pm BBC World Service

Sunday

5:00am BBC World Service

8:00am To the Best of Our Knowledge

10:00am TED Radio Hour 11:00am On The Media

12:00pm A Prairie Home Companion

2:00pm Backstory 3:00pm Le Show

4:00pm Travel with Rick Steves 5:00pm This American Life 6:00pm Fresh Air Weekend 7:00pm BBC World Service

The Metropolitan Opera Mourns Margaret Juntwait

n early June, JPR learned of the passing of Margaret Juntwait, host of our regular Saturday morning *Metropolitan Opera* broadcasts for the last decade. Below is the statement we received from the Met.

• FM Translators provide low-powered local

service.

The *Metropolitan Opera* mourns the death of our radio host Margaret Juntwait, who passed away after a long battle with ovarian cancer. For millions of listeners around the world, Margaret was the voice of the Met for the past decade.

She was appointed to the post in October 2004, and her first Saturday matinee broadcast was a December 11, 2004 performance of Verdi's I Vespri Siciliani. She went on to host a total of 229 live Saturday broadcasts, as well as 898 live broadcasts on the Met's Sirius XM channel. Her final Sirius broadcast was the new production premiere of Lehár's *The Merry Widow* on December 31, 2014.

"Margaret Juntwait was the soul of the Met's radio broadcasts," said Met General Manager Peter Gelb. "She will be sorely missed by her loving colleagues here at the Met, as well as the countless opera stars who she so deftly interviewed over the years, and by the millions of devoted fans who listened to her mellifluous hosting of our broadcasts three or four times a week, season after season."

Margaret was diagnosed with ovarian cancer more than ten years ago, but before January 2015, she missed only one Saturday matinee broadcast due to her illness. Even after she

was unable to host live performances, Margaret retained her tremendous passion for the Met, and was in the building just a few weeks ago to pre-record content for future Sirius XM broadcasts.

Margaret, a trained singer and a former WNYC classical music radio host, loved opera and the Met. In her role as interviewer, she displayed a remarkable grace for putting



Margaret Juntwait (1957–2015)

artists at ease. Before and after the curtain went up for performances, her passion for the art form allowed her to convey to the audience the excitement of what would happen on the Met stage.

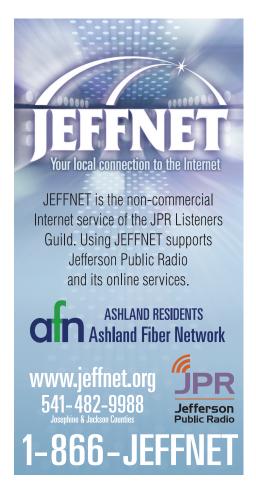
She was justifiably proud of her role as one of only three regular hosts of the Met's Saturday broadcast series over the course of its 84-year history. She replaced Peter Allen as host in 2004 and joined the Met staff full-time in 2006, when the com-

pany's Sirius XM channel launched.

We extend our sincerest condolences to Margaret's family and friends, including her husband Jamie Katz; mother Florence Grace; and children Gregory, Bart, and Steven Andreacchi, and Joanna Katz; on behalf of all those who loved her, in the Met company and in the radio audience around the world.



Carl Kasell





Recordings

Paul Gerardi

Another Side Of The Tallest Man On Earth

"Guess we're only in beginnings of our silence to return, I rise above it and I feel a little lighter. Guess we're always in destruction of the little things we'd learn, but we're only gone like singers are till springtime. Let them out if they should let them out... now."

- Kristian Matsson

ristian Matsson is an indie folk singer/songwriter and guitarist who performs under the stage name of The Tallest Man on Earth. Born in 1983 in Dalarna Sweden, he first broke into music as a member of the group Montezumas. Matsson struck out on his own in 2006, using his stage name, with a five song self-titled EP. Four full-length recordings and one more EP followed. He has been compared stylistically to Bob Dylan in vocal and songwriting skills. His sound is also reminiscent of Nick Drake and Laura Marling. Critics and fans alike have commented on his charismatic stage presence, and in 2008 he was the opening act on several dates for Bon Iver.

The Tallest Man on Earth's early recordings are sparsely produced, with guitar and voice being the main sonic focus. He has said that the connection between his voice and guitar is so strong, he rarely records them as separately tracked performances. This is also evident on his new recording Dark Bird is Home, with an added twist that he has brought in some electronic elements, acoustic piano, and the occasional horn section and chorus. It's a bit of a departure from his signature sparse guitar and voice sound, but it is very complimentary and well done. It's another side of The Tallest Man on Earth, and could be thought of as a combination of Bob Dylan and early Genesis, with a dash of Lou Reed and Simon & Garfunkel.

In regard to his guitar ability, Mattson was classically trained in his early youth,

ultimately getting bored with the discipline by the time he finished high school. He was drawn back to the guitar in his early twenties when he discovered the technique of open tunings by listening to Nick Drake recordings, which allowed him to focus on singing while still performing intricate music on the guitar.

Before digging into the tracks on *Dark Bird is Home*, a quick discussion of the origin of indie folk. The genre developed in the 1990's from musicians in the indie rock industry who were influenced by folk and classic country music. Early artists include Ani DiFranco and Dan Bern, but the genre now includes such artists as The Decemberists, Fleet Foxes, Vetiver, Bon Iver and Blind Pilot. Indie Folk is sometimes sparse and acoustic, but can also be lush with electronic elements added. The Tallest Man on Earth's new recording is a bit of both.

On *Dark Bird is Home*, The Tallest Man on Earth continues with his penchant for cryptic lyrics poetically fashioned and passionately sung, with his signature guitar style close at hand. This recording is more lushly produced and borders on indie rock, but you can tell that the guitar and vocal is still being recorded as one, keeping to Mattson's commitment of connection of the two.



Kristian Matsson



Dark Bird is Home album cover

Stand out tracks include "Fields of Home," "Sagres," "Timothy," "Beginners," and the title track. The whole recording is a solid pleasurable listening experience. For those of tender ears, be warned that you will hear a few curse words, however elegantly used. Lyrically the recording is both dark and hopeful, frequently at the same time, with multi-layers of meaning that can be construed in many different ways. As with Bob Dylan or David Crosby's solo recordings, repeated listening may be needed to acclimate to The Tallest Man on Earth's lyrical style and vocal quality.

JPR's *Rhythm and News* audience contains a beautiful and wide-ranging group of folks both in age and musical preference, I believe The Tallest Man on Earth's new recording will appeal to many across that wonderful array, as *Dark Bird is Home* engenders musical elements and sonic signatures that span the decades.

One last thing. I would like to let you know that I am no longer hosting *The Folk Show* on Sunday evenings, a program I have been a part of since January 2009, to give my complete attention to my morning duties on *Open Air*. Thanks so much to all of you who listen to the show, for your kind compliments over the years, and to Cindy DeGroft for bringing me into the JPR fold through a chance meeting with my wife, Sharon, at a local farmers market. It is no wonder that I am part of JPR through a delightful synchronicity.

Paul Gerardi is morning host of *Open Air* on JPR's *Rhythm and News Service*. You can find out more about Paul by reading his biography at ijpr.org or by visiting GerardiGems.com.







Oregon Lab Helps Solve The World's Crimes Against Nature



aura Daugherty balances a small tray on one gloved hand, like a waiter at
—black-tie restaurant.

Today's main course is ring-necked pheasant – freshly skinned and raw.

Her patrons are a teeming pile of flesheating beetles.

"I'm sure they're pretty hungry," she says of the half-inch long insects. "And this is a nice fresh body for them to work on."

Daugherty places the dark pink meat onto an egg carton and lowers it into the Plexiglas tank. Within minutes, the beetles find their dinner.

Daugherty is an evidence technician at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Forensics Lab in Ashland, Oregon. And despite the table-service, the flesh-eating beetles are more coworkers than guests. Forensics scientist use them to strip animal carcasses down to the bone — often to reveal trauma and help determine cause of death.

In the case of the ring-necked pheasant, Daugherty is creating a skeletal model. The lab's scientists will use it as a baseline to help solve poaching or animal trafficking cases in the future.

Unlike Any Other

The Ashland forensics lab is the only one in the world dedicated to solving crimes against wildlife. It's been that way since the facility opened in 1988 under Ken Goddard, who's been the lab's director ever since.

"Much like any other police crime laboratory, we do two basic things: We identify evidence," Goddard says. "In a triangular fashion, we attempt to link suspect, victim and crime scene together with that evidence."

It's something that wildlife enforcement officers tried to get the FBI to do for them after the passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973. But Goddard says the FBI didn't have the techniques to identify animals, and that the bureau made it known cases involving human victims would take priority.

It became clear that a designated forensics lab was needed.

Scientists at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Lab are at the forefront of wildlife forensic science. Goddard says the lab handles up to 500 cases per year and examine as many as 15,000 pieces of evidence.

In the lab, a menagerie of the colorful, the unusual and the hunted is interspersed among the high-tech equipment of forensic science.

The facility features a pathology lab where medical examiners determine how an animal died. There's a ballistics lab where bullets can be linked to poachers' guns. In the genomics lab, DNA testing is used to determine species.

There's also a morphology lab where biologists who specialize in birds, reptiles, or mammals identify what they call the "pieces, parts and products" that come through the lab's doors on a daily basis. That's the most common request they get.

"You would not continue an investigation unless you're pretty sure you're dealing with an endangered or threatened species," Goddard says.

For example, if wildlife agents comes across a suspicious piece of fur, they can send it to the lab for testing. What happens to the case will be far different if that fur turns out to be from a common coyote instead of an endangered wolf.

Serving The World

Many of the Wildlife Forensics Lab's cases are brought by U.S. government inspectors and special agents. But the facility is also the official crime lab for CITES – the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Ratified in 1973, the CITES treaty is the international agreement that governs trade of rare plants and animals.

There are currently about 1,000 species of plants and animals protected at the highest level, meaning they're illegal to trade except under special circumstances like for use in scientific research.



Ken Goddard, who opened the animal lab in Ashland, Oregon. He says it's like your basic police lab, except that the victims are animals and trees.

It is up to each of the 180 individual countries that have signed on to CITES to enforce it. In the United States, the Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible. This means evidence from most cases of suspected CITES violations in the U.S. eventually ends up at the lab in Southern Oregon.



Expanding Focus

In recent years, CITES has expanded its efforts to protect trees from illegal logging and trade. About 50 tree species are now protected under the convention and U.S. agents have begun seizing shipments of illegally trafficked wood from those trees. Rare species like Brazilian rosewood garner a hefty price on the black-market. It's a type of wood that is prized in making furniture and musical instruments.

But wood identification can be challenging because no one ships whole trees. Once the limbs, leaves, fruit and DNA-rich sapwood have been removed, scientists are left with wood grain and structure. That's not enough to differentiate an endangered tree's wood from wood from a common but closely related tree.

But what if you could tell apart wood from closely related tree species by their chemical scents?

The lab's deputy director, Ed Espinoza, started puzzling over that when an inspector asked if he could identify an incense tree called agarwood, which is so aromatic it's used to make perfume.

It occurred to Espinoza that he may be able to use a sophisticated machine at the lab called a DART-TOF (Direct Analysis in Real Time - Time of Flight) mass spectrometer

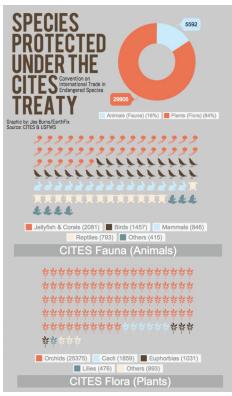
"This instrument is kind of like a massive nose almost," he says.

The experiment worked, so Espinoza and his team began collecting baseline samples of protected trees from around the world. Now the forensics lab can use the DART to identify many types of endangered wood down to the species level.

Shelley Gardner is the illegal logging program coordinator for the U.S. Forest Service. She says advances in wood identification technology give law enforcement a better chance to successfully prosecute trafficking cases.

"I think [law enforcement agents'] interests increase, knowing they can, if they are investigating a case, send a sample to a laboratory," she says.

With an Interpol-estimated value of up to \$100 billion, any tool that can help stem the huge business of black market timber and wood products is welcome.



Making A Difference?

"I think we've had a real impact in that we've enabled investigators to go forward into cases they simply never could have done before," Lab Director Goddard says.

This holds true for identifying wood and wildlife products. For example, the lab developed techniques to quickly identify the species of sturgeon by DNA-testing roe. Once perfected, the lab was able to help U.S. law enforcement curtail the illegal importing of caviar.

"Curtail" is the critical word here. Goddard says it wasn't law enforcement that ul-

timately dried up illegal caviar imports, it was overfishing sturgeon in the Caspian Sea.

"I was taught long ago, as a young deputy sheriff, don't expect to accomplish a lot in your job, Goddard recalls. "Law enforcement doesn't resolve issues."

But both Goddard and Espinoza say they could be more effective with additional resources - ideally an international network of labs that would develop regional expertise, share data and build on wildlife forensic science.

The Ashland facility will soon get some help closer to home. This year, the lab will expand its capacity to handle cases by adding six new scientists to its staff of 17. Even so, says Goddard, the lab can only do so much to curb human desire for plant and animal products.

"We're not stopping the demand for ivory, the demand for rhino horn, the demand for all these varying medicinals, the food, the seafood," he says, pointing to education and better enforcement as the path forward.

"The huge demand for wildlife by human populations has to be regulated has to be stopped. At least slowed down. Or we're simply going to lose them."

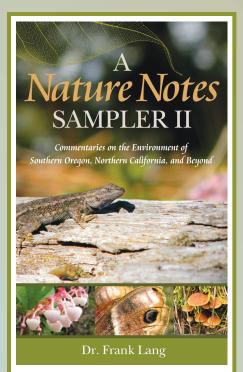
Read more about poachers, traffickers, and the fight to stop their crimes against nature in the EarthFix series Wildlife Detectives at www.earthfix/opb.org

Jes Burns is the Southern Oregon reporter for EarthFix. She previously worked for KLCC, the NPR station in Eugene as a reporter and All Things Considered host. Jes has also worked as an editor and producer for Free Speech Radio News and has produced reports as a freelance producer for NPR, Sirius Radio's OutQ News, and The Takeaway. She has a bachelor's degree in English literature from Duke University and a master's degree from the University of Oregon's School of Journalism and Communications.



Jes Burns' piece is part of Wildlife Detectives, a series produced by EarthFix which investigates how wrongdoers are profiting from the deadly exploitation of Northwest wildlife, from elk and deer to sturgeon and shellfish. You can learn more at www.earthfix.org.

EarthFix is a public media partnership of Oregon Public Broadcasting, Idaho Public Television, KCTS9 Seattle, KUOW Puget Sound Public Radio, Northwest Public Radio and Television, Jefferson Public Radio, KLCC and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.



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From Scornin' It To Lovin' It: McDonald's Tests Out Kale On Its Menu

Just a few months ago McDonald's was showing no love for kale.

In a TV ad promoting the beefiness of the Big Mac, the chain poked fun at the leafy green and other vegetarian fare: "You can't get juiciness like this from soy or quinoa," a low voice quips as the camera focuses on a juicy burger. "Nor will it ever be kale."

But the chain is now showing it some affection. McDonald's has announced that it's testing a new breakfast bowl that blends kale and spinach with turkey sausage and egg whites. McDonald's spokeswoman Lisa McComb says the bowls are "freshly prepared."

For now, the company is testing the \$4 kale bowls in nine locations in Southern California.

So, why kale now? Well, the company promised earlier this month that it was on the path to becoming a "modern, progressive burger company." And there have been a string of significant changes to the menu from sourcing chickens raised withoutantibiotics to adding clementines to Kids Meals while in season. "We're always innovating on McDonald's food and drinks," one company spokesperson recently toldBloombergBusiness.

But to a lot of observers, the company's flirtation with kale looks like a move to revive its sales, which have been sliding in the U.S., as we've reported.

"I think it is a bit of an about-face, but I think it's a measured about-face," says David Just, a professor of behavioral economics at Cornell University.

McDonald's is in a tricky spot, Just says. The chain does not want to alienate its hamburger-and-fries lovers. "You don't want to offend your main customer, right?" says Just.

But, at the same time, he says, "They've got to recognize there are a lot of people who really don't see themselves as the mainline McDonald's customer at this point, and don't want that style of food."

McDonald's introduction of kale, then, could be an olive branch to the growing ranks of health-conscious eaters. And, as a buzz-worthy strategy for shaking up the menu, kale is a good bet.

The leafy green is not only loaded with nutrients, but it's become a emblem of a healthy lifestyle that's increasingly appealing to Americans who are ready to move away from processed, calorie-dense food.

A few years back, the Eat More Kale movement helped to amplify the rising tide of kale love among farmers-market goers. Think about it: No other green – not mustard greens or spinach – seems to have anything close to the star power of kale.

Now, it's unlikely that kale will ever be a top-seller at McDonald's. And that's OK, according to Columbia University's Drew Ramsey, a psychiatrist who launched National Kale Day several years back.

"At the end of the day, if kale is at Mc-Donald's, more people are going to be exposed to it and more people are going to try it," Ramsay says. "And that's a good thing for health."

Ramsey has noticed that as people discover kale they're often pleasantly surprised: It's a little sweet and it's affordable. And it's his hope that people who try it while eating out will then start buying it to eat at home.

"Kale should be a staple of the diet," Ramsey says.

And, it seems, McDonald's will soon find out if the better-for-you halo that hovers over kale can bring a healthy glow to the Golden Arches.

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Seasons May Tweak Genes That Trigger Some Chronic Diseases

"One of the standout

results was that genes

promoting inflammation

were increased in winter,

whereas genes

suppressing inflammation

were decreased in the

winter."

John Todd, Geneticist,

University of Cambridge

he seasons appear to influence when certain genes are active, with those associated with inflammation being more active in the winter, according to new research released Tuesday.

A study involving more than 16,000 people found that the activity of about 4,000 of those genes appears to be affected by the

season, researchers reported in the journal Nature Communications. The findings could help explain why certain diseases are more likely than others to strike for the first time during certain seasons, the researchers say.

"Certain chronic diseases are very seasonal like seasonal affective disorder or cardiovascular disease or Type 1 diabetes or multiple sclerosis or rheu-

matoid arthritis," says John Todd, a geneticist at the University of Cambridge who led the research. "But people have been wondering for decades what the explanation for that is."

Todd and his colleagues decided to try to find out. They analyzed the genes in cells from more than 16,000 people in five countries, including the United States and European countries in the Northern Hemisphere, and Australia in the Southern Hemisphere. And they spotted the same trend — in both hemispheres, and among men as well as women.

"It's one of those observations where ... the first time you see it, you go, 'Wow, somebody must have seen this before,'" Todd says.

Not all young girls avoid dirt. Hannah Rose Akerley, 7, plays in a gigantic lake of mud at the annual Mud Day event in Westland, Mich., last July.

When the researchers looked more closely at which genes were more or less active during some seasons than others, one big thing jumped out.

"One of the standout results was that genes promoting inflammation were increased in winter, whereas genes suppressing inflammation were decreased in the winter. So overall it looked as if this gene activity pattern really goes with increased inflammation in the winter," he says.

Inflammation, which is caused by the

immune system becoming overactive, Todd says, has long been associated with a lot of the health problems that spike in the winter.

No one knows how the seasons affect our genes. But there are some obvious possibilities, Todd thinks.

"As the seasons come on it gets colder, the days get shorter," he says. "So daylight and temperature could be factors."

Other researchers say

the findings could have far-reaching implications.

"The fact that they find so many genes that go up and down over the seasons is very interesting because we just didn't know that our bodies go through this type of seasonal change before," says Akhilesh Reddy, who studies circadian rhythms at the University of Cambridge but was not involved in the new research. "And if you look at the actual genetic evidence for the first time, it's pretty profound really."

Reddy thinks the findings will prompt other scientists to look into how the seasons may have power over our genes.

"People might have a variation in their responses to all sorts of things that we haven't really thought about yet," Reddy says.

For example, the seasons may affect how people metabolize drugs.

"Even your cognitive performance ... might be influenced subtly by the time of year at which you're assessed," he says. "There's never been a marker before that you can look at in the blood, or whatever, to say, 'You're looking like you're a winter person now versus a summer person."

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Forests From page 7

The Oregon Department of Forestry is forthright about the tough decisions on the table for how to treat family forest landowners in the new rules.

"There is a concern because of their location lower in the watershed," says Peter Daugherty, head of the Forestry Department division in charge of private forests. "There is a concern that there will be a differential effect on family forest landowners."

State environmental agencies have yet to take a position on the looming rules. It's clear, though, that the Forestry Department has been focused on reaches of streams where protected salmon, steelhead and bull trout live.

Environmental groups whose litigation originally forced the Forestry Board's action disapprove of the current course, arguing that the state doesn't have a decent handle on where exactly fish live. They are lobbying for the Forestry Board to protect *any* waters where fish live and smaller upstream reaches as well. They warn that a narrow focus on where protected fish live won't pass legal muster — a threat of more lawsuits to come, in other words.

Protecting family forests

But what if it's about more than fish? That's the message of the state's Committee for Family Forestlands, a panel of small forest landowners appointed to advise the Forestry Board: If new environmental regulations drive family forest landowners to sell, it could speed the development of land on the urban perimeter that shelters wildlife and provides clean drinking water and aesthetic beauty.

"There's more public awareness of the benefits that flow to the public from natural resource lands," says Susan Watkins, a McMinville-area forest owner and acting chair of the Family Forestry Committee.

She adds, pointedly: "And there's a strong desire to preserve and enhance those benefits without paying for it."

Watkins argues that the current regulations are working well for the small forest owners she represents. Her side cites increases in the number of coho salmon coming out of the western Oregon mountains in recent years.

But the National Marine Fisheries Service says the explanation for higher coho salmon numbers is more complex: especially good ocean conditions have temporarily

boosted the population. When marine conditions turn again, salmon numbers will fall, federal marine scientists say.

That makes it all the more important to fix issues like Oregon's timber-harvesting regulations now, says Will Stelle, regional administrator for the Fisheries Service. Just as timber supports many communities, the fishing industry does, too, and the government has to find a balance as it protects fish, Stelle says.

"It's got lots of ramifications for those local communities and the fishing communities down the coast. So it is really important to get this right," Stelle told Jefferson Public Radio for this story. "We are optimistic that this is a doable thing. Because it's been done elsewhere."

Oregon was once a bellwether state when it came to preserving forests and farms in the West. The state's groundbreaking 1973 growth-management laws allow very little development outside urban growth boundaries. Those laws have worked — to a point. Forests have been converted to other uses half as fast in Oregon as in neighboring Washington in recent decades, according to the Oregon Forestry Department. One reason is that in many places, 80 acres of forest are required to build just one house. But there are exceptions and state officials have documented a creeping exurban style of de-

velopment eating at the forest's fringes.

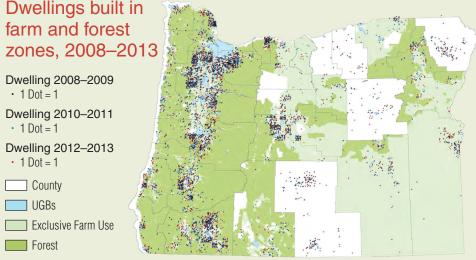
From 1974 to 2009, 191,000 acres of forest – about 2 percent of privately owned forest – were converted to some other use in Oregon, almost always low-density residential, according to an analysis of satellite imagery by the Forestry Department to detect land-use changes.

Holding the line at 2 percent over 35 years counts as success, state officials say. But if you focus on the small forest landowners, the picture is somewhat more serious: 6 percent of their lands have been developed.

Today some 515,000 additional acres of forest lie inside the urban growth boundaries or on other developable land, according to the Forestry Department — all prime pickings to be converted into something other than forest.

Even more significantly, 1.9 million acres of family forestland sit within a mile of urban growth boundaries, according to the Forestry Department. All of that could be eligible for development if the growth boundaries are expanded as allowed by the growth-management laws, and that represents about 18 percent of private forests in Oregon.

"There's economic pressure here," says Dan Postrel, spokesman for the Forestry Department. "A lot of these, if they are in developable areas, may be worth more monetarily" if they are developed.



NOT ALL ZONING DATA HAS BEEN COLLECTED · CREATED DECEMBER 2014 · CREDIT SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Graying of Family Forest Landowners

Sixty-eight percent have had their forestland in the family for more than 25 years

6%	44%	30%	19%
Age 44 or	Age 45 to 64	Age 65 to 74	Age 75 or Older
Younger	SOURCE: OREGON FO		

Resignedly, he says: "They become a shopping center or a subdivision or whatever."

In February, the Department of Land Conservation and Development reported that large areas of industrial forestland have been sold in recent years. "There is growing pressure to divide and convert forest to other, developed land uses, as forest landowners seek current as well as long term returns," according to the agency report. Not only that, more small forest landowners are harvesting timber than in the past, the department said.

Postrel asks: "How can we make it an equation that keeps them (forest acres) in forest use rather than the economic weight being toward development?"

Breaking the logiam with new ideas

From several corners, innovative projects aim to tip the incentives toward small forest landowners keeping their timberland instead of selling it. Two under consideration now try to reframe the decision facing family forest owners from a choice between environmental stewardship and profitable activity, to solutions that do both at once.

In Washington County, where Cary Renzema lives, and next-door Columbia County, a pilot carbon-credit program known as the Forest Health-Human Health Initiative, would help family forest landowners hold onto their land without cutting the trees. The initiative wants to ultimately offer forest owners cash in exchange for agreeing to store extra carbon in their trees to help fight climate change.

"The younger generation has a different perspective, a different lifestyle," says David Ford of L&C Carbon, a backer of the pilot project. "How do we attract them so they are interested in owning and managing forestland into the future?"

A 2005 survey of Oregon family forest landowners by the Oregon Forest Resources Institute found just six percent of surveyed owners were younger than 45. "How do we get the younger generation invested?" Ford asks. "To me, carbon is part of that." (See our related story for more on the carboncredit project.)

For now, family forest landowners have more immediate concerns – the rulemaking the Board of Forestry will launch next month.

Early in the current legislative session, then-Gov. John Kitzhaber proposed \$45 million in loans and grants to working farms and forests. Loan guarantees were to be used to acquire land to protect it from being converted to other uses. A revolving loan

fund would have helped eligible working farms and forests that took steps to provide ecological benefits. And outright grants would have supported projects considered especially important to conservation.

While not a direct response to the Forestry Board's move to tighten logging rules, the package had the potential to take out some of the sting for forest owners. It was part of a much larger initiative that was scaled down after Kitzhaber left office.

Now a bill in the state Senate, SB 204, the proposal declares an "emergency" regarding the loss of working farms and forests and sets up a two-year study commission to look at threats to those lands, including conversion to other uses.

Gov. Kate Brown's budget includes a \$13 million version of Kitzhaber's \$45 million initiative. It would set up a Clean Water Fund to assist small forest landowners and farmers taking steps to protect streams.

Brown's chief environmental adviser, Richard Whitman, appeared before the Board of Forestry in March and offered a glimpse of Brown's early thinking on the matter: "If there is a path forward here," he told the board, "it's going to have to be a path where the ... burden's going to have to be shared in some way between the landowning community and the greater public."

"Exactly how that's done, I don't know," he said. Whitman confirmed last week that the governor's office continues to support both the Forestry Board's completion of the legally required rulemaking on streamside logging and the Working Farms and Forests legislation.

Jim James, executive director of the Oregon Small Woodlands Association, which represents about 3,000 family forest landowners, says of the proposed bill:

"I just don't see much in it for family forest landowners."

As a group, the landowners represented by James manage their land with a light touch compared to industrial timber companies. Small forest landowners own 44 percent of Oregon forestland, but on average cut just 15 percent of timber produced.

That makes sense, says James. "You have to remember," he says of family forest landowners, "their timber is their 401(K). Their timber is their savings account. It's what they save for a rainy day."

Given that, the state needs to proceed with caution in tightening regulations, argues Watkins, the McMinnville-area tree farmer who chairs the state's Committee for Family Forestlands. If Oregon doesn't, it could risk losing even more of the family forests that Oregonians cherish.

For such owners, she says, "There's a strong emotional incentive. In many cases there's a strong family legacy incentive. But in order to pass off the land to the next generation, forestry has to work economically."

Liam Moriarty of Jefferson Public Radio contributed to this report.





A newly built house stands where a family-owned forest used to. The land was sold when the former owners died.

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Poetry

Patty Wixon and Vince Wixon

Lessons from You, Father

It was July when you closed the front door carrying your fishing rod and creel, angled hat banded with dry flies, eager to fly to the mountain lake. Soon you'd be edging your way out in waders so glazed with fish oil they could stand alone.

That night you'd fight to stay alive, not burned and broken like your copilot, but in shock as your organs consumed each other. You told the medic what to give each child. For me, your bamboo pole, but it had already turned to ash.

In those childhood years, you'd bring home a creel of cutthroat and fry their pink skins crisp. Sometimes we'd peel sheets of sunburn from your back, work to sunset in our Victory Garden, help save tin foil wrappers for the War.

Now I cast a fly at a glint between the rocks, hear your lessons as I watch the shadows, feel when a strike sends line singing, feed, wind back a steady take up. Leaves floating on the water collapse like ash, linger, then slip beneath the surface.

- Patty Wixon

Cold Spell

Snow piled up on the branches. You could hear some crack late at night when the temp fell into single digits, unusual out here near the Pacific. Rhododendron leaves curled into themselves almost to needles. All night we let the faucet send a slender stream into the sink.

The first two days after surgery I didn't care if I died. I felt the sap freezing in my arm as I repositioned, waiting for the snap. It seemed right, my life matching the season, but the furnace in the crawl space kept huffing away, pushing warm air up through the ducts. Not a time to freeze from inside and out.

On pain pills my brain stretched out like the Dakotas with a blizzard slicing over, scouring, decluttering, not unpleasant, as it smashed into frail sheds thrown up out there miles beyond lights.

Then I returned to my life of desires and saltines and cold drinks. The rhody leaves unfurled, snow tumbled from the cedar onto cars spinning up our street.

– Vince Wixon



Vince and Patty Wixon

All of us at Jefferson Public Radio would like to extend a warm thank you to Patty and Vince Wixon who served as the magazine's poetry editors for more than 30 years.

Patty Wixon's poetry has appeared in numerous journals, including *Hubbub*, *Windfall*, and *The Cresset*, and in six anthologies, most recently *A Ritual to Read Together: Poems in Conversation with William Stafford*. Her two chapbooks are *Side Effects* (Uttered Chaos, 2014) and *Airing the Sheets* (Finishing Line Press, 2011). Since her retirement from public education, she has been a researcher in the William Stafford Literary Archive, producing ninety-seven CD recordings of Stafford's readings, workshops, and lectures. She and her husband Vince received the 2014 Stewart H. Holbrook Literary Legacy Award at the Oregon Book Awards. "Lessons from you, Father" appeared in *Side Effects*.

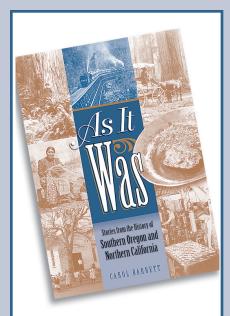
Vince Wixon's poetry collections are *Blue Moon: Poems from Chinese Lines* (Wordcraft of Oregon), *The Square Grove* (Traprock), and *Seed* (May Day Press). His poem "Tornado Weather" appears in Garrison Keillor's anthology *Good Poems, American Places.* He coproduced video documentaries on William Stafford, *Life and Poems*, and on Lawson Inada, *What It Means to Be Free.* With William Stafford Archives Director Paul Merchant, he has edited four books by Stafford, most recently *Sound of the Ax: Aphorisms & Poems*, published in the Pitt Poetry Series in 2014. Vince and Patty Wixon live in Ashland.

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By CAROL BARRETT

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As It Was

Stories From The State Of Jefferson

Endangered Peregrine Falcon Makes Remarkable Recovery

By Kirsten Shockey

The fastest flying bird on earth, the Peregrine Falcon, includes the Siskiyou Crest Region and its craggy cliffs as home, as well as living and breeding on every continent of the world except Antarctica. Nesting pairs have been seen in the Whiskey Peak and Collings-Kinney Roadless areas of the Crest Region.

As the fastest member of the animal kingdom and one of the most aggressive raptors, the Peregrine is at the top of its food chain. Reaching speeds of 240 mph, it catches small and medium-sized birds in mid-air. Peregrines sometimes appropriate Golden eagle nests and steal fish from Osprevs.

Ravished by the pesticide DDT in the mid-1900s, the falcon disappeared from the Eastern United States and large portions of the West. The U.S. Department of Interior listed the falcon as endangered in 1970. After the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency banned the use of DDT in 1972, and supported by large-scale protection of nesting places and releases to the wild, the Peregrines have made a remarkable recovery, although numbers remain low.

The saving of the falcon is seen as a significant example of Endangered Species Act effectiveness.

Sources: "III. Siskiyou Mountains Area." Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest. U.S. Forest Service, Web. 16 Jan. 2004. www.fs.usda.gov; Ruediger, Luke. The Siskiyou Crest, Hikes, History, & Ecology. Luke Ruediger, 2013. Print; "Oregon Wildlife Species." Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. State of Oregon, 25 May 2014. Web. 16 May 2015. www.dfw.state.or.us/

County Health Officer Focuses On Local Community

By Alice Mullaly

When Dr. A. Erin Merkel became the public health officer for the Jackson County Board of Health in 1937, eight mothers were dying out of every 1,000 live births, the highest rate in the state of Oregon. When Dr. Merkel retired in 1971, no mothers had died in the previous 8,000 live births.

Preventative medicine and health education are primary concerns of county health departments, and for 34 years Merkel promoted new programs and managed outbreaks of disease. Merkel ran immunization programs that ended epidemics of measles, typhoid and polio.

During his tenure, the public health department developed a home health agency, migrant labor clinics, family and child guidance programs, and family planning units. Today's public health department covers environmental protections, and an even broader spectrum of physical and mental health programs.

Merkel kept abreast of the latest advances in public health and published articles in the American Journal of Public Health, but his focus remained on the local community.

When Mekel retired, he recommended gearing public health to "Jackson County needs and not according to the textbook."

Source: A. Erin. "Diphtheria Epedemic in Medford Oregon in 1949." American Journal of Public Health 41.5 (1951): 522-27. Web. 13 May 2015. ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/pdf/10.2105/AJPH.41. 5_Pt_1.522. "County's Health Officer Resigns After 34 Years." Medford Mail Tribune 16 Apr. 1971. Print.

As It Was is a co-production of Jefferson Public Radio and the Southern Oregon Historical Society. The series' script editor and coordinator is Kernan Turner, whose maternal grandmother arrived in Ashland in 1861 via the Applegate Trail. As It Was airs Monday through Friday on JPR's Classics & News service at 9:30am and 1:00pm; on the News & Information service at 9:57am and 9:57pm following the Jefferson Exchange.



SEASON AT A GLANCE

JULY

- 10 Clint Black
- 15 Lyle Lovett & His Large Band

AUGUST

- 16 Watkins Family Hour
- 19 Chris Isaak
- 20 Dwight Yoakam
- 28 Jim Belushi

SEPTEMBER

- 18 Marty Stuart
- 30 Average White Band

OCTOBER

- 2 Time Jumpers w Vince Gill
- 3 Manhattan Short Film Festival
- 14 MOMIX
- 18 SF Opera: Show Boat
- 22 Joan Armatrading Solo
- 30 Lake Street Dive

NOVEMBER

- 1 Sharon Jones & The Dap-Kings
- 7 Jonny Lang
- 27-29 Cascade Christmas

DECEMBER

- 3-4 Cascade Christmas
 - 13 Pink Martini Holiday
 - 18 Celtic Christmas

JANUARY

- 16 Annie: Sing Along
- 17 SF Opera: Susannah
- 22 Colin & Brad: Whose Line?
- 28 Cirque Ziva Acrobats

FEBRUARY

- 19 Wynonna & Friends Acoustic
- 20 Charlie Musselwhite & North Mississippi Allstars
- 25 Little River Band

MARCH

- 10 Keb' Mo' Band
- 12 Piano Artists
- 15 TAO: Seventeen Samurai
- 20 SF Opera: Cinderella

APRIL

15-24 Mary Poppins

MAY

22 SF Opera: Norma

CascadeTheatre.org

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